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POLITICAL.

MR. SPRAGUE'S SPEECH

Upon the Arrangement of the Colonial Trade with Great Britain—delivered in the Senate of the United States 3d of April, 1832.

MR. PRESIDENT—The gentleman from New York, (Mr. Marcy) dissatisfied with the result of a comparison of the late and present administrations, has resorted to the substitution of a new issue. What has been accomplished in our foreign intercourse?—is the question upon which he challenges discussion. He has selected his ground, and thrown down his gauntlet. It was immediately taken up by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay) who at once, briefly, but satisfactorily, exhibited the superiority of our former executive.—We are called upon to pursue the subject further, and I shall do so by advancing, at once, to what its friends have proclaimed, as the proudest of their diplomatic achievements, the triumph which has been trumpeted, echoed, and re-echoed from the ocean to the mountains, the ARRANGEMENT *of the colonial Trade with Great Britain.* This exploit has enveloped this administration in a blaze of glory, that it may be thought to require the hardihood of the Fire King himself to approach its flames—but the breath, by which it has been fanned, has too little of vitality to impart either intensity or duration. The notes of exultation which was raised, lost much of its effect upon reflecting minds, when it was perceived that these praises were rung in advance, before the work was seen, or its character known; and, of course, were to be deemed only as incense to its authors. Information that *some* agreement had been concluded, reached this country on the 3d of October, 1830. Immediately the loud acclaim of triumph was reverberated to the extremities of the Union. But the terms and conditions of the arrangement could not be ascertained for months afterwards. Indeed the British Order in Council did not issue until November, and the communications containing the agreement were never submitted to the public till the month of January following. Nay, so little solicitous were many, as to the character of the agreement, that they not only never examined it, but knew not in what documents it was to be found. Even during the present winter, leading, important, public journals, and, among them the Richmond Enquirer, have demanded, why did the Senate ratify *the treaty* under Mr. Van Buren's objectionable instructions? Again, the Trenton Emporium asserts that the treaty was *unanimously* ratified by the Senate, and this language is copied into the paper here, at the seat of government, and diffused throughout the country, while we all know that no treaty ever existed, the arrangement having been formed by diplomatic letters, which were not submitted for the approbation of the Senate.

I regret to say, that the delusion, thus propogated is likely to be strengthened by a letter, recently published, under the signature of the President of the United States, in relation to the vote of the Senate upon the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, in which he says that the negociation, which had been successfully terminated, had previously received the sanction of both houses of Congress. What must be the surprise of the people, when they learn the fact, that since the termination of that negociation, there has been no vote, no action upon, no sanction of it, by either House of Congress?

If reference was had to the Act of May, 1830, it should be recollected that its passage was anterior to the conclusion of that negociation, and its provisions were so entirely independent of prior instructions, that every member might have voted for the former, while he condemned the latter—that there was, indeed no reference to them, either in the Act itself, or the report of any committee.

The same letter attributes the action of the Senate to motives "for interrupting an important foreign negociation." I shall make no comment upon the indignity thus offered to a branch of the National Legislature, unprecedented and unparrallelled as it is in the history of this Government. I leave it to the Senate and to the People.

The President's communication indulges not a little in self-glorification, [illegible]having closed a contest, which has [illegible]n carried on ever since our national [illegible]tence. But how has it been termi[illegible]d?—By a glorious triumph or an [illegible]orious surrender?—By a victory or [illegible]efeat?—That is the question.

Mr. Herries in the British Parliament, after describing it as one of the longest and most interesting of national controversies, announced that it had been brought to a close, and that AMERICA HAD ENTIRELY AND UNCONDITIONALLY WITHDRAWN ALL HER PRETENSIONS."

This language aroused within me indignant American feelings. What—this commercial warfare, waged in our infancy, in weakness and depression—persevered in with firmness, to years of strength and manhood—and now, in our high and palmy state, terminated by an unconditional surrender! I could not believe it. It must be the arrogant assumption of a vaunting minister of Great Britain. In other contests, those of arms, her commanders had represented disaster, as success—defeat as triumph. She had, in mimic war, upon the Serpentine River, exhibited, as a holiday show, the surrender of American to British ships—while we in fierce encounter, upon the Lakes and upon the Ocean, had presented to the world the spectacle of the proud cross of St. George bowing in submission to the glorious STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

As I then turned with joy to American authority, to correct the misrepresentations of our enemies, so I now reverted with hope to our own envoy, to examine the representations which he had made at the court of St. James. I found, sir, that he presented to Lord Aberdeen our statue of 1830, as the basis of an arrangement. I was anxious to learn what was his construction of its provisions, his conception of its scope, and the spirit in which was to be exercised the discretion, vested by the American Congress, to vindicate our interest and our honor. I was astonished—I was humiliated, to find that, upon its presentation to the British Government, he characterized it in the following language:—"It concedes in its terms all the power in the regulation of the Colonial Trade, and authorizes the President to confer on British vessels all those privileges, as well in the circuitous as the direct voyage, which Great Britain has any time demanded or desired;" and that Mr. Herries had, in effect, but repeated the declaration of our own Minister. Still I would not despair, but turned with hope to the arrangement itself, trusting that its terms and conditions had not been fairly delineated in that sweeping concession of our agent.

This examination to be thorough, must necessarily be laborious, and I have no inducement to pursue it, except the importance of the subject to the country at large, and especially to my own State. Maine, with less than a 30th of the population, has about one eighth of the tonnage of the United States. Indeed there are but two States that exceed her in amount, and those the powerful and ancient commonwealths of Massachusetts and New York; and while they have paramount manufactures; her *navigation* is the great interest most likely to be seriously affected by the national councils and to which, therefore, her representatives should at all times be studiously attentive.

Mr. President: For what was this contest originally waged and so long maintained? What was its object?—The prize contended for? I answer distinctly and emphatically the *carrying Trade*, and that alone. The British have always been not only willing, but anxious for our produce, if it could be transported in their ships. Indeed the decrees of nature, their climate and geographical position; and their artificial institutions, particularly that of involuntary servitude, carried to such an enormous extent that more than 7-8th of the whole population are slaves, render them essentially dependent upon the productions of the United States for their prosperity, if not for their existence. All experience has shown that they must have our supplies. Not less than 15,000 persons died of famine, in the Island of Jamacia alone, during the five years that followed the peace of 1783, owing to British regulations embarrassing the transmission of our produce. And it is most curious and instructive to observe that whenever we have restrained or interrupted this intercourse, they have been compelled, in order to open new channels, in which it might flow to their relief, to relax the rigor of their colonial system, which utterly excluded American vessels. In December, 1812, we laid an universal embargo—and in June following, G. Britain opened the ports of their Northern Provinces to our vessels. In 1812 we declared war, and forthwith she opened to us the Island of Bermuda, thus allowing to our navigation, *flagrante bello*, in raging war, that trade which she refused in time of peace. After the treaty of 1815, she again resorted to her system of rigorous colonial occlusion, and we by the act of April, 1818, retaliated by the exclusion of her vessels from the trade so prohibited to us—and immediately on the 8th and 27th of May following, she, by act of Parliament and order in Council, opened the ports of Halifax in Nova Scotia, and St. Johns in New Brunswick, to American vessels.

In addition to these illustrations of their necessities, it should be remembered that, during the whole period of these restrictions and prohibitions, from the adoption of the constitution to the present day, the Governors of the different islands have, from time to time, been compelled to open their ports by special proclamation to the vessels of the United States with American produce. These dispensations have not been rare, but frequent, repeated and reiterated, owing to periodical convulsions of nature, and other causes.

Indeed we have had a recent instance During the last season, the Island of Barbadoes, in particular, was visited by a hurricane, leaving such destruction and desolation in its path, that it was necessary to invite timely relief by all practicable means, and, in accordance with former usage, the British laws imposing duties and charges on American lumber and certain other articles in American vessels, were suspended until the first of March last.

This temporary dispensation of onerous imposition deserves the more paticular notice, because the success of certain voyages, consequent upon it, has been attributed to the recent diplomatic arrangement, thereby extending a delusive idea of its benefits, when the hurricane itself might as well be ascribed to its influence. Indeed our vessels would have derived greater advantage from that dispensation of Providence and consequent relaxation of British law, if the arrangement had never been made; because, under it British vessels participated in the transposition, while without it ours alone would have enjoyed it to the exclusion of others. This will be readily understood when it is recollected that, before this agreement was concluded, the legislation of the two countries reciprocally excluded the vessels of each from the waters of the other. These gubernatorial proclamations and dispensations of British laws open their ports temporarily to us, but could not suspend our inhibition to British vessels.

With the West India colonies of other nations, Swedish, Danish, French, Dutch and Spanish, we have long enjoyed without controversy, a free and uninterrupted commerce; they being content, that the transportation should be almost exclusively in American vessels, as the legitimate fruits of our nautical enterprise, and geographical position: of which Great Britain alone seeks to deprive us. And this she does in accordance with the two great leading features and objects of her navigation system, commenced by the Rump Parliament, confirmed in the reign of Charles 2d, and extended and perpetuated by numerous subsequent enactments, viz. first to strengthen herself by monopolizing as much of the carrying trade of the world as possible—secondly, to weaken her rivals by diffusing the residue among the minor maritime powers, so as to prevent any one from engrossing any considerable portion of it. And of all nations, the United States is the rival in navigation and maritime power, whom she most dreads, and is most anxious to depress.*

The commercial statesman of Great Britain (Mr. Huskisson) has declared that the first blow to her policy, was given by the United States. And it is true. We struck the first blow to her colonial system, by our Declaration of Independence; the first blow in her navigating policy, by countervailing laws—and the blow which dissolved the charm of her boasted invincibility upon the ocean, by the splendid and transcendent triumphs of the last war.

In this our long, protracted contest for the carrying trade, she has been stimulated by the double motive of extending her own shipping interest and repressing ours. It was commenced immediately after the acknowledgement of our Indepedence—and was animadverted upon in the continental congress of 1784, as a cause for conferring additional powers upon the constitution in order to maintain it on our part with success.

In the first congress in 1789, Mr. Madison declared, that he would meet interdict with interdict, "until we should be allowed to carry to the West India Islands, in our own vessels, the produce of America, which necessity compel them to take." And President Washington in his instructions to Mr. Morris in the same year, says emphatically,—"Let it be strongly impressed on your mind, that the privilege of carrying *our own productions in our own vessels* to their own Islands, and bringing in return the productions of these Islands to our own ports and market, is regarded here as of the highest importance—and you will be careful not to countenance any idea of our dispensing with it in a treaty."

The 12th article of Jay's treaty, which related to the colonial trade was expunged by the Senate as utterly inadmissable. To this succeeded the wars of the French Revolution, followed by hostile orders in council, injurious decrees, and illegal practices, harrassing to our commerce and destructive of our rights, and producing on our part, non-intercourse, embargo, and war. The peace with Great Britain was followed by the celebrated commercial convention of 1815. And the colonial trade was in express excluded from its operation.

Immediately thereupon, Great Britain closed against us those ports in the West Indies, which had been opened to our vessels during the war; thereby endeavoring to monopolize to herself the carriage to the colonies, but also to secure a decisive advantage, in the direct trade, with the British European possessions, by means of the *triangular* voyage, by which she obtained a triple freight; one from Great Britain to the United States, another from hence to the West Indies, and a third thence to England; whereas before, she could enjoy but one, that of the ponderous and bulky produce from the sugar colonies to the parent country; her ships being compelled to sail on the outward voyage in ballast only. Measures of counteraction were immediately resorted to in pursuance to the suggestion of Mr. Madison's message of December, 1816. Negociations were attempted in 1817, '18 '19, '24 and 1826, without success. Both countries had recourse to separate and counteractive, legislation, the United States by the statues of 1827, 1818, 1820, 1822, and 1823; and Great Britain by acts of Parliament of 1822 and 1825, interspersed occasionally by royal orders in council, and Presidential proclamations: until the trade was interdicted by each in the vessels of the other through their order in council of 1826, and the President's proclamation of 1827, issued in obedience to the express requirement of the acts of Congress. These prohibitions continued until the arrangement of Mr. McLane in 1830.

To be continued.

*See Huskisson's Speeches.

JENNER.

Dr. Edward Jenner, was born May 17, 1749. After receiving a common school education, he was apprenticed to a surgeon. When his term of apprenticeship had expired, he attended the lectures of the celebrated John Hunter, and finally, became an eminent surgeon and physician. It was Dr. Jenner who first introduced the practice which is now become general, of preventing the small pox by vaccination, or by what is called *cow* or *kine pox*. This has proved to be one of the most useful discoveries, which were ever made, for it has almost abolished the small pox, that loathsome disease, for which it is substituted.

Dr. Jenner died suddenly of apoplexy, in the beginning of the year 1823.

TALENTS IN A NAPKIN.—A gentleman once introduced his son to Rowland Hill, by letter, as a youth of great promise, and as likely to do honor to the University of which he was a member; "but he is shy," added the father, "and idle, and I fear buries his talents in a napkin." A short time afterwards the parent, anxious for his opinion, inquired what he thought of his son? "I have shaken the napkin," said Rowland Hill, "at all the corners, and there is nothing in it."—*Diamond Magazine.*

To take Ink out of Paper, and Stains out of Cloth, Silks, &c.

Mix one teaspoonful of burnt alum, 1-4oz. of salt of lemons, 1-4oz. of oxalic acid, in a bottle, with half a pint of cold water; to be used by wetting a piece of calico with it; and rubbing it on the spots.—(Mirror)

DAYS OF OLD. *Forty years ago*—Literature meant learning, and was supported by common sense. Refined nonsense had no advocates, and was pretty generally kicked out of doors.

Forty years ago—Men of property could labor and wear homespun to church; women spin and weave make butter and cheese, whose husbands were worth thousands.

Forty years ago—There were but few merchants in the country—few insolvent debtors, and they very rarely imprisoned for debt.

Forty years ago—The young ladies of the first respectability learned music; but it was the humming of the wheel, and learned the necessary steps of dancing in following it. Their piano was a loom, their parasol a broom, and their novels the bible.

Forty years ago—The young gentlemen hoed corn, chopped wood at the door, and went to school in the winter to learn reading, writing and arithmetic.

Forty years ago—There were no such things as balls in the summer, and but few in the winter, except snow balls.

Forty years ago—If a mechanic promised to do your work, you might depend on his word; the thing would be done.

Forty years ago—When a mechanic had finished his work, he was immediately paid for it.

NEW FASHIONED CALASH.

Mr. Printer: my wife's coat of arms is composed of a needle, bodkin, scissors, &c. and she enjoys it so much when every part of her paraphernalia is put in requisition, that she often has two of the dress makers around her busily employed. The other day when I went home to tea Miss Thimble was plying the needle at a great rate.

"Miss Thimble" said I, "that's a very great improvement in the article of calashes."

"What's an improvement?" inquired the fair seamstress.

"Why," replied I, having your outside rattans only eighteen inches in circumference by which means the calash can only be attached to the back part of the head, leaving frizzes, forehead and face, beautifully exposed."

"What do you mean?" said she.

"I am speaking of the improvement in that calash you are making," said I.

"Ha, ha, ha!" vociferated the little impertinent Miss—"this is the lining for a sleeve, you great ninny."

"A lining for a sleeve," exclaimed I, "for heaven's sake do let me see it!" I examined it; and by admeasurement found it to be thus; the length of the rattan at the aperture next the shoulder was 20 inches; that at the lower aperture 18 inches: that in the middle, or most, bulbous part, 36 inches; the diameter of which may be ascertained sufficiently near, by taking a third of each number. How such an article may feel to the wearer, I pretend not to guess; but I should think a gentleman walking with a lady, and perceiving a bundle of rattans bringing up against his ribs at every step, would feel rather distant.

New Bedford Gazette.

L. E. L. *vs.* OLD BACHELORS.

Miss Lydia E. Langdon, a confirmed blue, in her novel of Romance an[illegible] Reality, gives the following advice:—Young Lady! looking out for an establishment—meditating on the delights of a house of your own—two maids and a man, over whom you are set in absolute authority—do any thing rather than marry a confirmed bachelor—venture on one who has been successful with seven succeeding wives, with ten small children ready made to order—walk off with some tall youth, who considers a wife and a razor as definite signs of his growth and his sense; but shun the establishment of a bachelor, who has hung a pendelum between temptation and prudence till the age of —— but of all subjects, age is the one on which it is most invidious to descant."

Constellation.

Original anecdote.—Some time since a young man who had not seen more than *half* the world, attended a church which had an organ; seeing a deaf man near the altar who used a hearing trumpet, and supposing the full and melodious notes of the organ proceeded from the old gentleman's artificial ear, on leaving the church said, "I'll be darn'd if that little *tin horn* didn't make a nation great noise."

Macon Geo. Tel.

If a woman cannot love a man in misfortune, her love in prosperity is not worth having.

CONGRESS.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

In the House of Representatives on Monday last, after the reprimand of Gen' Houston, Mr. Cooke of Ohio rose and said that he had in his hand a letter from a Dr. Davis of South Carolina, which he asked leave to read to the chair. He proceeded to state, what is in substance given below in his written statement.—After some discussion it was voted that the letter should be read, with Mr. Cook's statement in writing. They were then read as follows:—

Boston Mes. & Pat.

Brown's Hotel, May 12, 1832.

Hon. E. COOKE:

Sir—During my examination before the House of Representatives in the case of Gen. Houston, you very impertinently asked, among other questions, my business in this city. While the trial of Gen. Houston was pending I deferred calling on you for the explanation which I now demand through my friend, Gen. Demitry.

I am, very respectfully,
your most obedient,
E. S. DAVIS.

In connection with the foregoing note I submit the following statement:

On the trial of Samuel Houston for an assault on a member of this House, which had just terminated, a person by the name of E. S. Davis was examined as a witness on behalf of the accused, and, on his cross-examination, I propounded to him several interrogatories. After he had left the stand, and while on the floor of the House, he said, apparantly referring to myself, and in a tone of menace—That " there will be another haul up here" soon.

On Saturday last the accompanying note was handed me by a person calling himself Alexander Demitry. To the persons, character, and calling of these individuals, I am an utter stranger.

Had I considered this a mere PERSONAL matter, I should have passed it by, without this notice; but all the circumstances of the case do, in my opinion, preclude the idea that it is so. And connected, as this is, with other instances of attempts, by menace and violence to overawe the members of this body, and curb the freedom of debate, I have thought it my duty, in behalf of the American People, and especially that portion of them whom I represent, to present this matter to the House.

E. COOKE.

May 14, 1832. Rep. from Ohio

Mr. Crane of Ohio moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the communication of the Hon. E. Cooke, a member from Ohio, be referred to a select Committee consisting of seven members, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. C. referred to the former modes of proceeding adopted under the like circumstances, viz: by arrest, by summons, and by committee. He had concluded the last mode the most fit on the present occasion.

Mr. Boon moved to lay the papers on the table, there, as he said to sleep the sleep of death.

On this motion, Mr. Vinton demanded the yeas and nays.

They were ordered, and, being taken stood as follows: Yeas 73, Nays 96.

A debate then arose upon the resolution, in which Messrs. Cook, Burges, Reed of Mass. Polk, Arnold & others took a part. In the course of his remarks Mr. Arnold said,

He had no doubt that the facts stated by the gentleman from Ohio did constitute a breach of privilege: that that letter, and the threat preceding it, were part of a course intended to intimidate and overawe the House. He had not a shadow of doubt of it. The letter was equivalent to a challenge, and was no doubt intended so to be understood. It had been received on Saturday, the very day after the yeas and nays had been taken in Houston's case. Now, Mr. A. insisted that the House had brought all this upon themselves. They had, by their own act, virtually invoked insult and outrage from every ruffian in the land. The decision which the House had come to in the case of Houston amounted to a call, an invitation, to all the band of ruffians and assassins that could be collected, and which was propelled by a secret power that was almost irresistable. Yes, that decision was tantamount to proclaiming to all—"come here ye assassins! assault whom you will! strike down whom you like!—you shall have free ingress and egress to our Hall, and, if you knock any of us down and break our bones we will call you before the Speaker's chair, and there, like school boys, you shall receive a gentle reprimand; and if you repeat the outrage, then you shall be reprimanded again!" The individual who had written this letter would feel himself not degraded, but on the contrary highly elevated and honored to be sent for by the Sergeant-at-Arms. It would be the very pinnacle of his glory. But if the majority felt, in reference to such attacks, as he did, they would be convinced that, to prevent their recurrence, they must punish such deeds in a way to make their punishment felt.

With such a band, said Mr. A. as that by which we are surrounded, rely upon it nothing short of incarceration will have any effect. But suppose the gentleman from Ohio had complied with that letter, and had consented to go to mortal combat with this band of prowling assassins, what honor could he have obtained? Mr. A. said he had all his life been accustomed to speak his sentiments freely. He should continue to do so at every hazard, and sooner than have them restrained, he would consent that the poignard should be plunged in his heart; that his blood should be poured down the gutters, and lapped by the dogs in the street. These were times which called upon the Representatives of the American People to speak their sentiments freely. (To speak, but not to act, for it was not in their power to act in that House.)—For his part, he was for tinkering no longer. But suppose the gentleman from Ohio had gone out and had been shot, would it have been a more aggravated case than that of Houston? It would only have been a murder, and none of the honorable gentlemen admitted that the House had the power to punish murderers. What punishment then would have been provided for this poor miserable South Carolinian? He was a citizen of the United States, and the other, whose case had been acted upon, if he understood the matter, was not, but was a citizen of the Cherokee nation beyond the limits of the Arkansas Territory. But here was a free citizen of the United States, who had done only what was common in his country. Suppose the case should be pursued, and adjudged to be a breach of privilege, what could the House do with Davis? Could they inflict a greater punishment upon him than they had just inflicted on the man, in regard to whom a majority of the House had said that they would not exclude from the privileged seats of that Hall, a man who had knocked down a member of that house, beaten him, broken his bones, but, on the contrary, had declared, by their decision, that he should be permitted to stalk round the Hall with pistols in his belt, and his dirk in his bosom?

[Mr. Boon here interposed, and inquired of the Chair whether Mr. Houston was on trial? The Speaker pronounced the gentleman from Tennessee to be in order.]

Mr. A. resumed. He said that a man who had committed such an offence, had been solemnly permitted by a vote of the House, to prowl about its lobbies unmolested, although it was in proof that he had, within a few feet of the Speaker's ear, declared that he would right the wrong in that House, or in the court of Heaven, and although it had been with the utmost difficulty that he had been restrained from carrying his threat into execution within the precincts of this sacred temple of Liberty, and had added profanity to his threat; yet the House had declared him to be a fit companion for themselves and by their vote had said to such a man, "Hail fellow, well met."

(Here the Chair reminded the gentleman from Tennessee, that it was not in order to reflect upon any order of the House.]

Mr. A said he believed that such a man was prepared to commit any crime within the whole catalogue of human villainy. For his part, he did not feel safe in the chair he sat upon. He did not know but what a Spanish stilletto might be concealed within it, which would suddenly spring up and destroy him—[Here some words were uttered by Mr. A. which the Reporter lost entirely.]—He was not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but it was not difficult to predict what gentlemen might soon expect. Had not a member of that House in open debate, expressed from his place his approbation of the conduct of this man?

When Mr. A. heard such a sentiment, and from such a source, it fell like thunder upon his ears. If such sentiments were openly uttered within the House, what might be expected without? He had even seen a caricature representing the honorable gentleman from Ohio lying upon his back, with his hands and feet raised, and uttering the words which had been put into his mouth by the Senator from Missouri, he would not have suffered one dog to worry another in the manner that Houston had treated a member of that House in his presence. These were his views of the matter, and, as the House had decided that such an offence was to be punished only by a gentle reprimand, he thought the case of the gentleman from Ohio had much better be indefinitely postponed.

The debate was continued through the greater part of the day, in the course of which Mr. Stanberry offered the following amendment.

"And that said committee be" instructed to inquire whether any officer of this government has been, in any manner, concerned in advising or instigating any attack upon the members of this House, for words spoken by those members in debate, on the floor of the House; and they inquire whether the President of the United States States has, in reference to a recent case of attack upon a member of this House, used language tending to encourage violence upon members, for words spoken in debate."

The debate was finally terminated by the adoption of the previous question, which cut off the amendment, and brought the decision of the House upon the original resolutionwhich, was lost by avote of 85 to 87.

A visiter in Union (Me.) states thus of the freshet and other matters and things.

The town of Union contains about sixteen hundred; inhabitants most of whom are farmers, who are generally in superior circumstances. A number of Mills also are situated here, among which are a large paper Establishment, Carding Machine, Grist Mill; Saw and Bark Mill, together with a number of other buildings connected with the water works. In this place there are four Societies, the Congregationalists Universalists, Baptists, and Methodists. A Female High School has lately been established by Miss Owen, a young lady of very superior talents. Instruction is given in all the English branches, together with the Latin, French and Spanish Languages. The terms are very low, being but $2,50 per quarter: and board in respectable families, may be obtained at one dollar per week.—From the known character of the Instructress both in public and private life nothing is hazarded in saying that ample satisfaction will be given to all females who are desirous of obtaining an education on the most reasonable terms.

During my stay in this place, one of the most destructive accidents I have ever witnessed occurred. A Freshet, occasioned by the severe storm of last week, came well nigh inundating the town. About ten o'clock on Monday evening last, the inhabitants were suddenly alarmed by the tremendous crashing of the water works.

The dam of more than ordinary thickness (13 1-2 feet thick of solid stone) broke away, and let out the water with such rapidity, as to crush every thing that came in its contact, into a thousand atoms. A large Cotton Factory (unoccupied) a Carding Machine, Saw Mill, Bark Mill, and half a dozen smaller buildings, were dashed to pieces by the force of the water. Never did I witness such a scene of ruin. The water came tumbling down from nearly forty feet over our heads, and in three minutes scarce a vestige was to be seen. It is impossible to describe the damage committed by the late storm. The roads in many places are impassible, and ruin displays itself on all sides.

YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION.

EVENING SESSION—May 11.

Mr. KINNICUT, of Massachusetts, from the committee appointed to draft resolutions upon such subjects as shall be deemed proper to be acted upon by this Convention, reported the following which were read and adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, although the fundamental principles adopted by our fathers, as a basis on which to raise the superstructure of American Independence, can never be annihilated, yet the time has come when nothing short of the united energies of all the friends of the American Republic can be relied on, to sustain and perpetuate that hallowed work.

2. *Resolved*, That an adequate protection to American Industry is indispensable to the prosperity of our country; and that an abandonment of the policy at this period would be attended with consequences ruinous to the best interests of the nation.

3. *Resolved*, That a uniform system of internal improvements, sustained and supported by the General Government, is calculated to secure, in the highest degree, the harmony, the strength, and the permanency of the republic.

4. *Resolved*, That the Supreme Court of the United States is the only tribunal recognized by the Constitution for deciding, in the last resort, all questions arising under the Constitution and law of the United States, and that upon the preservation of the authority and jurisdiction of that Court inviolate depends the existence of the Union.

5. *Resolved*, That the Senate of the United States is pre-eminently a conservative branch of the Federal government; that upon a fearless and independent exercise of its constitutional functions depends the existence of the nicely balanced powers of that Government; and that all attempts to overawe its deliberations, by the public press, or by the National Executive, deserves the indignant reprobation of every American citizen.

6. *Resolved*, That the political course of the present Executive has given us no pledge that he will defend and support these great principles of American policy and of the Constitution; but, on the contrary, has convinced us that he will abandon them whenever the purposes of party require it.

7. *Resolved*, That the indiscriminate removal of public officers, for a mere difference of political opinion, is a gross abuse of power; and that the doctrine lately "boldly preached" in the Senate of the United States, that to the "victor belongs the spoils of he enemy," is detrimental to the interest, corrupting to the morals, and dangerous to the liberties of the people of this county.

8. *Resolved*, That we hold the disposition shown by the present national administration, to accept the advice of the King of Holland, touching the North eastern boundary line of the United States, and thus to transfer a portion of the territory and citizens of a State of the Union to a foreign Power, to manifest a total destitution of patriotic American feeling; inasmuch as we consider the life, liberty, and property, and citizenship, of every inhabitant of every State, as entitled to the national protection.

9. *Resolved*, That the arrangement between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the Colonial trade, made in pursuance of the instructions of the late Secretary of State, was procured in a manner derogatory to the national character, and is injurious to this country in its practical results.

10. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of every citizen of this Republic, who regards the honor, the prosperity, and the preservation of our Union, to oppose, by every honorable measure, the re-election of Andrew Jackson, and to promote the election of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, and JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, as President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. BROWN of Maine, spoke for some time in favor of the 8th resolution.

The following is an extract from a Speech in the Convention, made by Oliver Ellsworth Williams, Esq. of Connecticut.

Mr. President: I will tresspass upon your patience but a moment longer;—and that only to show the sensitiveness of a certain class of men at the approach of danger. On my journey to the metropolis I chanced to fall in, as the phrase is, with all sorts of company, and consequently, with all sorts of politicians. and on one occasion, in the course of conversation, the subject of the Young Men's Convention was introduced, when one of the party remarked that although he was not in favor of the Convention, he was constrained to believe, that it would prove to be a considerable of an affair—that in "all likelihood" more would grow out of it, than people imagined. This man, I found on inqury, to be, what is termed a moderate Jackson man—holding no office, and very fortunately, living in a place where none is to be had. Another, was of the opinion that it was a very indiscreet measure, on the part of the Young Men, because it was calculated to disturb the harmony of the country—and it was his ardent prayer, that while Gen. Jackson reigned, this harmony, of all things else, should be preserved. This man is a Jackson Post Master, living in an obscure village, but where the emoluments of office are just enough to keep him *this side up*. A third, who had a little more of the hero in his composition, considered this organization on the part of the Young Men, as an abominable farce, and that they had no right to interest themselves in the affairs of government, until they were old enough to cast off their *swaddling clothes*—but of all things, said he, that they should presume to oppose the "Hero of New Orleans," the second savior of his country, when grey haired politicians, like Thomas Ritchie who had predicted that his election would prove a curse, had taken it all back, and now considered him a "second Washington," was ridiculous in the extreme. This man proved to be a Deputy Marshall, with an income of about fifteen hundred dollars, and in expectation of promotion, after the Fourth of March. A fourth, sir, a swaggering Custom House Officer, with a living in all respects adequate to his wants, was a complete roaring lion. Among other things he said, that this Convention was another "cursed federal trick," and was got up as he believed, by the very men who rejected M. Van Buren. This, by the way, he confessed, looked a little ominous, inasmuch as it proved a late assertion of the 'Globe,' to wit: that Clay, Webster and Calhoun struck a bargain. But he said this gave him no alarm, as Old Hickory could afford to lose ONE of the southern States, *provided* he could only hold on to Maine and New Hampshire. A very important provisio, thought I. And as to the lads, the striplings as he termed them, he very much doubted whether there was enough in the country to make a good sized mole hill—but as they were such fools as to think they could do wonders, he, in the exercise of his benevolence, was willing they should go on. I will only add, Mr. President, that as one of the Representatives of the Young Men throughout this great confederacy, I will not take it upon me to say, that we can accomplish wonders, but this I say, that we can try. And we will try, "striplings though we are." We shall not be diverted from our purpose by being told that we are "fools." Sir—Gath's devoted champion considered David a 'fool' for daring to meet him in mortal combat, when he was but a *stripling*—but the Lord was with David, and Goliah fell. Sir, I have reason to believe that the Lord is with us—LET THE PHILISTINES LOOK TO IT.

22D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

In the Senate, May 25, several memorials were presented by Messrs. Dallas and Wilkins from citizens of Pensylvania, remonstrating against any reduction of the duties on imported wool, flax, and slates. Mr. Ruggles presented a memorial signed by sundry citizens of Ohio, praying legislative interference in behalf of the missionaries imprisoned in Georgia. Mr. Chambers laid on the table a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report if any and what further provision is necessary to enforce the decision and decrees of the Supreme Court.

The bill to recharter the Bank of the United States was taken up as the unfinshed business, and Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in a speech of some length in favor of the bill. when Mr. W. had concluded, Mr. Moore gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the bill, and moved an adjournment which was carried.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Irrie presented a memorial from certain citizens of Pennsylvania against any reduction in the duties on imported slates. It was refered to the same Committee on the whole on the state of the Union to which the tariff bill is committed.

The Speaker laid before the House a variety of communications from the public departments. Mr. Sutherland, by consent, presented a memorial from the hatters of Philadelphia, against the reduction of the duty on hats, as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury. It was refered to a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Funeral of Mr. Hunt.—The members of the two Houses of Congress on the 6th inst. attended the funeral of the Hon. Jonathan Hunt, one of the Representatives of the State of Vermont. Mr. Hunt was a gentleman of great worth, and was highly esteemed as a citizen, and as a faithful intelligent and useful member of Congress. No session of either House was held on Wednesday.

To the Farmers. The plan of Gen. Jackson's Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the duty on wool, will take thousands and thousands of dollars from the pockets of Farmers of Maine. The very proposal will probably lessen the price, the present spring. If then the Farmers obtain a less price this spring than they obtained last spring, they may consider it one of the blazes of this administration.

SHARING THE SPOILS. A *son* of Mr. Van Buren has been appointed to a diplomatic station at Naples; a *son* of Mr. Postmaster Barry, goes out Secretary of Legation with the new Minister to Russia; and a *nephew* of Blair editor of the Globe, has received a Judgeship in Florida.

WAR!—The Jackson (Illinois) Patriot of April 21st, says—"We stop the press to announce that orders were received last evening from the Governor, calling upon the officers of this brigade to raise 600 mounted Volunteers, to take up the line of march forthwith for Rock Island, to expel the Indians, who have again invaded that part of our State."

CONNECTICUT.—The new penitentiary at Weathersfield, it appears has yielded a revenue of upwards of $8,00[illegible] the past year. The interest of t[illegible] school fund, distributed for the sup[illegible] of common schools. amounted to [illegible] wards of $76,500; the numb[illegible] children enumerated between the [illegible] of 4 and 16 years, is 85,000, ma[illegible] nearly $1 for each child.

Caution. We have seen a bill of the Eagle Bank, Boston altered from one dollar to ten dollars. It was well done—the figures however, on close inspection are dim and uneven

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

"Hang out your banner on the outward wall."

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN SERGEANT.

WANTED,

AT this office, the following numbers of the Oxford Observer to complete files.—No. 8, vol. 5—No. 13, vol. 8—No. 7 and 14, vol. 7,—Nos. 19, 20, 21, and 31, of vol. 6, for which a liberal price will be given. Also, the first numbers of the Journal of the Times.

STATE CONVENTION.

In pursuance of a vote of the National Republican members of the Legislature at a meeting held March 2, a convention of Delegates from the several towns &c. in the State, will be held in Augusta on *The twenty-sixth day of June next*, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor, and candidates for Electors of President and Vice President, to be supported by the friends of HENRY CLAY, and of Constitutional Republican principles.

☞The NATIONAL REPUBLICANS of Norway, are requested to meet at the Inn of Mr. E. F. Beal, on Saturday the 9th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the State Convention at Augusta, on the 26th of June instant—and to consider such other matters and things as the People, when met, may deem expedient.

June 3.

☞We this week commence the publication of Mr. Sprague's Speech upon the "Colonial Trade." All who are desirous to learn the true state of the boasted "arrangement," whereby the English Ports were 'opened' to us, will find the subject ably and plainly treated in this speech. We invite an attentive perusel of it.

NEW-YORK TRAVELLER.—We have received several numbers of the above paper. It is published in New-York by Freeman Hunt, $3 per annum. It is printed on a very large sheet, and is worthy of an extensive patronage. It is particularly calculated for the travelling public, and we would recommend it to all stage proprietors, and Inn keepers, as specially useful to them. We will forward the names of any one who may wish to take it, free of expense.

The Baltimore Convention have nominated Andrew Jackson for President, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President, to be supported at the next Presidential election.

MINA.—This notorious individual is sentenced to be hung on Thursday the 21st inst. between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

SNOW.—The Brattleboro' Messenger of the 26th ult. says—"Yesterday morning, we were presented with the singular spectacle, at this season of the year, of fields, whitened not with blossoms, but with pure flakes of snow."

☞No room for Foreign News.

CANAL TO NORWAY.

This week we finish our remarks upon this subject, by pointing out what we think would be the most advantageous route for a canal from Craigie's Mills to Norway Village. We think the river may be made passable for boats from Craigie's Mills to the upper end of the clay bank situated a little below Merrill's bridge; here we would leave the river and follow the ridge of the high land bordering on the intervale, to the foot of Steep Falls, about the distance of one mile and an half. Here we would erect a short dam, by which a capacious basin would be formed at very little expense for the accommodation of boats &c. We would feed the canal from this basin, which would be kept constantly full by the water passing down the falls. The canal may be carried upon a level to the clay bank before mentioned and there descend into the river by one or two locks. We think this would be the cheapest route, not only because it would be the easiest to excavate, but on account of its occasioning the least damage to the water privileges upon this stream. If it should be thought expedient to carry the canal into the pond, this is the easiest route by which it can be accomplished—Boats may easily be taken from the basin at the foot of the falls into the meadow at the top of them, by means of an inclined plane; (which is much cheaper and better than locks) and thence by widening and straitening the natural current, they may be conducted to the Village and by another inclined plane, and by two locks, carried into the pond.

In making these remarks, we have been actuated by a desire to attract the attention of the public to the subject, and as far as possible, to aid in directing to the best possible route for the contemplated canal. Should any of our readers charge us with selfishness and say we have overlooked the public good and confined our remarks to the local interests of the Village, we repel the charge and assert that it is no more applicable to us, than to those who desire to carry the canal to the head of the pond. If our readers will show us that it will be of more utility to the public to have the canal go into the pond, than to have it stop at the Falls, we will withdraw our objections, but not without an argument on the subject. We have called the attention of the people of this village, to a subject which we think important for their consideration; and we think something can be said to show that the public good which we have taken, is not only for the local advantage of the Village, but promises greater utility to the public, than the project which we have opposed.—If we are mistaken in our views, we are ready and willing to be corrected, it being our sincere desire to promote the welfare of the public and secure the best interests of the community in which we live.—[Times.

DIED,

In Washington City, Capt. Benjamin Burch, aged 72, a soldier of the Revolution, and for 22 years doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

In Wiscasset, FRANCIS COOK, Esq. aged 77—He was appointed Collector of the port of Wiscasset under Gen. Washington, and held that office till the election of Gen. Jackson. His remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of people.

On the 24th inst. Charles Francis, aged 1 year and 2 months, only son of John Andrews.

And is thy lovely shadow fled!
Yet stop those fruitless tears;
He from a thousand pangs is free'd—
You from a thousand fears.
Though lost, he's lost to earth alone,
Above he will be found,
Amidst the stars and near the throne,
Which babes like him surround.
Look upward and your child you'll see,
Fix'd in his bless'd abode;
What parent would not willing be,
To give a child to God. MOTHER.

In Hebron, 3 children of Mr. Joel Barrows, with the canker rash: Ruth Alice, May 27th, aged 5 months; Luther Addison, May 29th, aged about 2 years; Jemima Elen, on the 30th, aged nearly 6 years. In this singular and afflicting providence a promising family of children is reduced one half, and the parents left deeply to mourn the sudden breach death has made on their tender offspring; but we think not without a reason of composure and submission to an overruling hand. While we sympathize with the afflicted may we learn the importance of being in readiness for trouble here, and for another and better world.—Com.

In this town, on the 11th of May, Mrs. Calista, wife of Mr. Hiram Barrows, aged 26 years and 2 months.

Notice & Caution.

—o-o-o—

THE public are cautioned against purchasing of Marshall Andrews of Buckfield the following notes of hand and other securities, they being the property of the undersigned, and were obtained by said Andrews by deception and without consideration, viz. One note signed by Luther Washburn, dated April 1, 1828, for $204, payable to A. Kittridge, Administrator on Elijah Bates' estate—one signed by Peter Coburn, dated March 13, 1827 for $156,33 payable to said Kittridge—One signed Nicholas Smith dated February 2, 1828 for $35,06, payable to said Kittridge—One signed by Martin Harris, dated August 28, 1824, payable to Elijah Bates, for $46—One signed by Ebenezer Rawson, dated July 31, 1829, for $35, payable to Abiezer Andrews—one signed by said Rawson, payable to Mercy Bates, dated May 15, 1828, for $15; one signed by Ezra Tubbs, dated April 4, 1831, payable to Abiezer Andrews, for $30; two signed by America Farrer, dated February 7, 1829, for $20 each, payable to Collins Woodbury; one signed by Nicholas Smith, dated April 5, 1831, payable to Abiezer Andrews, for $20; one signed by Charles Ryerson dated September 28, 1830, payable to said Andrews for $20; one signed by Otis Washburn, dated Feb. 20, 1824, payable to said Kittridge for $18,65;—one signed by Daniel Brock, dated January 23, 1823, for $10,10; one note signed by David Buck and Moses Buck, dated February 14, 1827, for $3,12; one note signed by Collins Woodbury, payable to Mercy Bates for $2,30; A certain obligation, dated March 6, 1829, for payment of interest on $24,75 on a bond signed by Jacob Bates and Zebulon Harlow; three notes of hand signed by Henry Prentice, payable to Mercy Bates, dated May 8, 1829 each for $50; a Mortgage deed given by Peter Coburn to said Kittridge, dated September 15, 1827; A Mortgage deed made by Luther Washburn and Abigail Washburn, and a bond from Mary Nash, H. Bates and others, dated March 13, 1827 for the payment of interest.

Those persons named above who are obligated to pay the above notes and securities are also cautioned not to pay the same to said Andrews they being accountable to us only, said Andrews having no legal or equitable interest in the same.

ELIPHALET TUCKER.
MERCY TUCKER.

Peru, May 16, 1832. 3w51

GEO. ROPES,

Middle-Street, Portland,

HAS received per last importations, an extensive assortment of

Crockery, China, and Hardware

GOODS,

and now offers CRATES assorted or repacked at Boston prices; elegant Blue and Black P. DINING SETS. Gold band, printed and lustre

China,

at $3 to $15 per set. Every description of B. P. Edged, C. C. and Glass Ware; Looking Glasses; Brass FIRE SETS; Hollow Ware;—Brushes, Knives and Forks, Tea Trays, Stone Ware, Brittania Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Candlesticks, Shoe Thread, Lasts, Shoe-Makers' and Carpenters' tools, Nails, Shovels, Cutlery, &c. &c. all of which will be sold low for Cash.

May 25, 1832. 4w51

MORRISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINES.

JUST received and for sale, a new supply of the justly celebrated Universal Medicines, from the British College of Health, London.

Also, a Treatise on the use of the Universal Medicines, whereby a person may become their own physician. Price only 25 cents.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

June 4. 51

New-York Hats!

JUST received by the subscriber one Case NEW-YORK HATS of a superior quality, which will be sold low for Cash.

—ALSO—

1 Bale Cotton Batting, Corn Brooms, 7 by 9 Glass, Pollock Fish, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

JERE. MITCHELL.

Norway, June 4, 1832. tf51

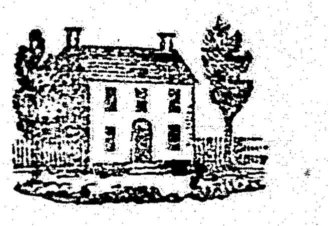
WANTED,

50 SHEEP to pasture, at 25 cents per head, during the season.

ISAAC LOVEJOY.

Norway, June 3. 51

NORWAY HOTEL.



THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened a house of entertainment in NORWAY VILLAGE, where he hopes to be able to accommodate such as may favor him with their custom to satisfaction.

EZRA F. BEAL.

Norway, May, 1832. tf50

For Sale,

A GOOD second hand CHAISE. Also, a large quantity of Prime Salt PORK. Inquire of the subscriber,

STEPHEN CUMMINGS.

Norway, May, 30. 50

New Store.

LINCOLN RADFORD,

No. 6, Boyd's Buildings, 3d door below the Bank of Portland, Middle-Street,

HAS just opened an entire new stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS—

AMONG WHICH ARE

Broadcloths,
Cassimeres, } *of every variety;*
Vestings,

SILKS,

Gro de Nap. Gro de Berlin. Gro de Swiss, Synchews, Sarsnets and Florences, Fig'd, Twilled and Plaid, Blk. White & Fancy colors.—CALICOES, from 6 1-4 to 2s 3d per yard—Printed Muslins—Ginghams, a great variety—Merino, Thibet, Valentia, Raw Silk & Cotton

SHAWLS & HDKFS.;

A large assortment of Gauze Barage and Fancy Hdkfs.—Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings, Checks, Stripes, Threads, &c. comprising every article usually kept in Dry Goods Stores, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for which they can be obtained in the city.

Portland, May, 1832. 3w50

☞FOUND.

ON the 16th of May, a bundle containing one Shirt, one Flag and two Linen Handkerchiefs, together with a razor and box, all of which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Call at the house of the subscriber.

LEONARD CALDWELL.

Oxford, Me. May, 29, 1832. *50

Notice

IS hereby given, that I have relinquished to my son, JOSEPH GREELY SWAN, his time, and declare him free to act and trade for himself. I shall not claim his earnings nor property, neither pay any debts of his contracting after this date. WM. SWAN.

Witness, EDW'D. L. OSGOOD,
HENRY B. OSGOOD.

Denmark, May 22d, 1832. 50

Paper Hangings,

(NEW ASSORTMENT.)

Just received six cases

French and American Paper Hangings, containing new and splendid patterns, among them are rich, *Chintz, Rainbow, Bronze, Forest* and plain *Satin Ground Paper,* of different shades and colors suitable for *Parlors, Sitting Rooms, Chambers, Entry's,* &c., elegant *Velvet* and *Imitation Borderings,* and *Fire Board Patterns,* together with a large assortment of low priced Papers, some of which were purchased at Auction, and will be sold very low.

☞Dealers can purchase paper of us at the lowest Factory prices.

PEARSON & LITTLE,
Booksellers, Exchange-Street.

Portland, May 21. 6w49

THE AMERICAN FARMER,

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, *is published in Baltimore, (Md.) by* I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, *at* $5 *per annum.*

IT is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce

CONTENTS OF NO. 11, VOL. 14.

Editorial; Cheat; Pomological Manuel; New Chinese Mulbury; Silkworms; Notices of Flowers; Lime, Inquiries; Foreign Markets; Communication from Dr. Harding on Cheat; Broom Corn used for Fattening Cattle; Letter from James T. Jones on the Cultivation of Turnips; Planting, chapter viii; Enumeration of the different species of Forest Trees; Notices of the Pinus Cembra; To Preserve Fruit Trees injured by mice eating the Bark; The Buckthorn recommended as an effectual Hedge—Results of the experiments of Recluz on Fixed Oils; How to make Stilton Cheese; Great New Hampshire Steer; Remarks on Plants; To destroy Rats, &c.; Samuel S. Griscom's Meteorological Journal for April; Destruction of Bees; Hedysasum Gyrans;—Whitewash; Compost; Willows; To prevent Onions from Sprouting or Germinating—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED

WANTED a smart active BOY between 16 and 18 years of age as an Apprentice to the Mason and Brick laying business—one of this description will find good encouragement by applying to the subscriber.

DAVID P. HUNNEFORD.

Norway Village, May 15, 1832. 48

PARLEY'S GREECE.

ASA BARTON

HAS for sale *Peter Parley's Tales about Ancient and Modern Greece*—illustrated by a map and numerous engravings. Designed for schools.

Extract from the Preface.

"The following pages are not intended for merely children, or grave scholars. I have imagined myself surrounded by an audience of boys and girls about ten or twelve years of age, and to these and such as these, I address my story. If in talking of a classical age, I have sometimes used colloquial and common-place terms; if I have illustrated the adventure of Hercules and the Nemean Lion by a reference to Putnam and the Wolf; if I have brought Athens and Sparta into homely comparison with our own republic, and subjected even Jupiter to the test of our yankee morality—I beg the critical reade[illegible] [illegible]nsider two things; first, who I am; a[illegible] [illegible]ond, who I am talking to."

The de[illegible] of this work like "PARLEY'S FIRST BOOK OF HISTORY," is to illustrate the subject by anecdotes and render it attractive to the young, so that the study may become a pleasure rather than a task. The First Book of History has met with universal approbation and has had a success beyond any work of the kind ever published in America.

Parley's Tales of Ancient Rome, and Parley's Second Book of History, on the same plan, will soon be published. 51

ROGERS & CUTLER

HAVE just received from New York and Boston, a very large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS

AMONG WHICH ARE

BROADCLOTHS,

CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

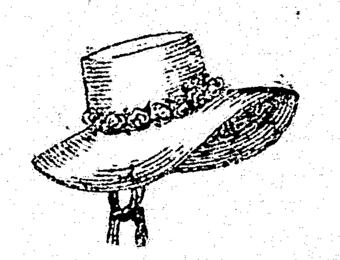
Sattenetts, Kerseys, Flannels,—BEAVERTEENS Cotton KERSEYS—Black and brown LINENS—50 Pieces 7 8 and 4 4 Irish Linen and Lawns—40 do. Russia DIAPER and CRASH—6-4, 7-9, 8-4, and 10 4 DAMASK—

☞800 *PIECES OF CALICO,* a variety of American, French, and Swiss manufacture—50 Pieces of English and French MUSLINS—DRILLINGS—STORMANTS—GRANDERILLS—Merino CASSIMERES, &c. &c. for summer wear—50 Pieces of Scotch and English GINGHAMS—☞Blk & Col'd SYNCHAWS and SARSNETTS—Black LEVANTINES, and Gro de Swiss SILKS—3 ps Merino BOMBAZINE—2 ps Black Silk VELVET—70 doz. Gent. and Ladies' GLOVES and MITTS—40 doz. Fancy HDKFS, some very rich—4 ps col'd fig'd Gro de Nap SILK—Black Gro de Nap, of common and super qualities—Black Canton, and Italian HDKFS.—Gauze and Belt RIBBONS—Rich Garniture do.—CHOPPAS and BANDANNAS—20 Pieces Bobbinett LACES—yard wide, a little damaged, will be sold low—5-4 Green BARRAGE—Brown COTAPALY—Sheetings, Shirtings, Checks, Ginghams, Warp Yarn, Linen and Cotton Duck, Denims, Tickings, &c., 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 9-8, and 5-4, Bleached GOODS.

All of which, and many other Goods, not specified, are offered at low prices for cash or approved credit—at whoesale and retail.

Portland, May 21. 6w49

SUMMER FASHIONS



AND

MILLINERY GOODS,

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY

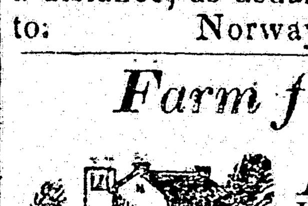
MRS. H. W. GOODNOW,

WHO has for sale, and will constantly keep on hand an elegant assortment of

Bonnets, Calashes, Turbans, Caps, &c. &c.

H. W. G. grateful for past favors, solicits a continuance. ☞All orders from a distance, as usual, faithfully attended to. Norway Village, May 18.

Farm for Sale!



A Valuable Farm containing 105 acres of Land, a two story dwelling House, Barns, out buildings, and a good orchard for sale; situated one mile and a half from Norway-Village, on the road running to Bridgton. Said Farm was valued in 1830 by the Selectmen at $1,542. Inquire of the Printer or of the subscriber.

JOSEPH BRADBURY

Norway, May 10th, 1832. 3w49

E. WHITE & WILLIAM HAGAR,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united skill, and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the American and European Founders, was, by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry business will be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of WHITE, HAGAR & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines Pica. The book and news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing business, kept on sale, and furnished on short notice. Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

E. WHITE.
WM. HAGAR.

New York, May 16. 50

WANTED,

AT the Observer Office, an industrious young man as an Apprentice to the Printing business.

HARD WARE,

Cutlery & Saddlery.

DAY & CHASE,

(Successors to N. Mitchell & Co. Middle-street Portland,)

HAVE just receiv'd by the ships Liverpool, Harvest, and Lion, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of

Hard Ware, Cutlery and Saddlery.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

KNOB, Mortice, Dead, Closet, Cap'd, Chest, Trunk, Draw, Pad and Night LOCKS; Commode Knobs and Rings; Butts; Screws; Thumb Latches; Iron and plated Squares;—wrought iron tin'd Tea Kettles; Sauce Pans; Bolts; Hooks and Hinges;—Trace and Halter Chains; bales of Shoe Thread; plated, pottin'd and jap,d Saddlery; covered, plated, and jap'd Coach and Gig Setts; Hair Cloth; best London mix'd Pins; plated and iron Spoons; Spectacles; pen and pocket Knives;—Knives and Forks; butcher, shoe and pallet Knives; Firmer Chisels and Gouges; hand, bow, grafting, tenon, X cut and mill SAWS; Razors; Scissors;—Plane Irons; Files; Rasps; Braces and Bits; Sheep Shears; Drawing Knives; Needles, &c. &c.

Also, from American Manufactories,

Coach and Chaise Laces; worsted and cotton Girth Webb; Hog Skins; ivory, plated, button, horn mounted and plain Whips; Whip Thongs; skirting, bridle, patent and harness LEATHER; Setts of Chaise top Leather; Shovels; hay and manure Forks; Hoes; plated Gig Lamps; plated ship screw and pod Augurs; 20,000 feet Window GLASS of all sizes; 100 casks NAILS and BRADS; 25 boxes Brads and Sacks; boxes Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. &c. all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail at fair prices, for cash or approved credit.

Portland, April 27, 1832. 6m47

NOTICE.

THE Oxford Medical Association will meet at the Inn of Joshua Smith Esq. in Norway Village, on Thursday the seventh day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing the necessary officers, and transacting other business that may be thought expedient. A general attendance is requested. J. S. MILLETT.

Norway, May 16th, 1832. 3w49

JUST received and for sale at BARTON'S, BIOGRAPHY of STEPHEN GIRARD, with his will affixed; comprising an account of his private life, habits, genius and manners, together with a detailed history of his banking and financial operations for the last 20 years—accompanied with philosophical and moral reflections upon the man, the merchant, the patriot, and the philanthropist: embellished with a handsome portrait.

GRAND ELEMENT OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, for the use of schools.

The Natural History of Zelborne, by the late Rev. Gilbert White. June 4.

NOTICE

TO WOOL CARDERS.

COMBS for cleaning Cards kept constantly on hand at the "Steep Fall's" Machine Shop.

Spiral, Bevel, and plain gearing cut at short notice.

WANTED, Old gunlocks, Brass, and Pewter. Also, old Cast Iron, for which one cent a pound will be given.

Norway, May 21st, 1832. tf

For Sale,

AT Steep Falls Machine Shop, a new first rate CARDING MACHINE. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call as the Machine will be sold on very favorable terms.

PRICES CURRENT

Of Country Produce &c. in Portland.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1832.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
ASHES, per ton.	90,00	a	95,00
APPLES, per bushel	1,00	a	2,00
DRYED APPLE per lb.	5	a	7
BEANS, per bushel	92	a	1,00
BEEF, per lb.	4	a	6
BUTTER, per lb.	14	a	20
BEESWAX, per lb.	18	a	24
CANDLES, per lb.	12 1-2	a	15
CHEESE, " "	06	a	08
CIDER, per barrel	2,50	a	3,00
EGGS, per doz.	00	a	00
FEATHERS, per lb. American			
Live Geese	35	a	38
FLAX, per lb.	10	a	12 1-2
GRAIN—Corn,	62 1-2	a	67
Rye,	80	a	83
Oats,	38	a	42
Barley,	50	a	65
Peas,	62 1-2	a	87 1-2
Wheat,	100	a	1,25
Rye Meal, per bsh.(50 lbs.)	75	a	92
Indian do.	67	a	75
HAMS, per lb.	07	a	08
HEMP, per ton	140,00	a	200,00
HIDES, (green) per lb.	5	a	6
Calf do.	11	a	12
LARD,	9	a	14
LUMBER—per M.			
Boards, merc.	9,00	a	10,00
Boards, clear	15,00	a	20,00
Shingles,	1,50	a	2,25
Shooks, r. o.	50,00	a	100,00
Hoops,	15,00	a	20,00
MUTTON, per lb.	7	a	8
OIL—Linseed, per gallon	1,00	a	1,02
POTATOES, per bush.	33	a	37 1-2
PORK, per lb.	5 1-2	a	7
TALLOW, per lb.	8 1-2		
VEAL, per lb.	3	a	5
WOOL, per lb. (Merino)	00	a	00
Common,	00	a	00

POETRY.

Specimen of Ancient Spanish Poetry.

DON'T SHUT YOUR DOOR.

Don't shut your door—don't shut your door
If love should come and call—
'Twill be no use at all.
If Love command, you'd best obey,
Resistance will but hurt you;
And make (for that's the safest way)
Necessity a virtue.
So don't resist his gentle sway—
Nor shut your door if he should call,
For that's no use at all.

I've seen him tame the wildest beast,
And strengthen too, the weakest;
He loves him most who plagues him least
His favorites are the meekest
The privileged guests who grace his feast
Have never opposed his gentle call,
For that's no use at all.

He loves to tumble upside down
All cases—all connexions—
Of those who fear, or wear a crown,
He mingles the affections;
Till all by love is overthrown—
And moated gate or castle wall
Will be no use at all.

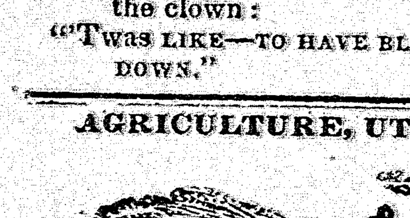
He is a strange and wayward thing—
Young, blind, and full of malice;
He makes a sheperd of a king—
A cottage of a palace.
'Tis vain to murmer—and to fling
Your thoughts away in grief and gall,
Will be no use at all.

He makes the coward brave—he wakes
The sleepy with his thunders—
In mirth he revels, and mistakes,
And miracles and wonders;
And many a man he prisoner makes,
And bolts the door; you cry and call,
But 'tis no use at all.

THE WITLING AND THE CLOWN.

A witling of the dashing kind,
Asked Hodge if he had seen a wind.
"Yes, that I have," quoth Hodge, "I vow,
I saw a mighty wind just now."
"You saw it, Hodge?" it cannot be,"
Replied the man of repartee:
"Pray. what was it like?" "Like?" quoth the clown:
"'Twas like—to have blown my cottage down."

AGRICULTURE, UTILITY, &C.



From the New England Farmer.

Remedy for Diseased Fruit Trees.

Framingham, April, 1832.

Mr. Fessenden:

I ask leave, through your paper, to communicate to the owners of apple trees a hint, which may possibly be useful. I observe that some of my trees which are putting forth leaves, and whose roots appear not to be injured, are nevertheless entirely dead at and near the ground. The tops no doubt will continue alive through a part of the season, but they must soon die unless the method which I am about to suggest will save them. It is the same method which some of your readers know, has been adopted to save trees from which mice have eaten the bark near the earth. Five or six years ago, I had an apple-tree which had been striped in that manner, to the height of eight or ten inches; it was about two inches in diameter. At the season of grafting, I took some twigs, four in number, of the proper length and cut off the ends obliquely, making a suitable angle. One end was inserted under the bark of the root, and the other under that of the body, immediately above the place injured. They were kept in place by a string which was wound round the tree, and the air was excluded by a plentiful application of clay which was confined in the usual manner. I had not much confidence in success, though I had heard that such things had been done. All the twigs, however, took, and the circulation of the sap through them was sufficient to prevent the tree from being much retarded in growth. It is now a tree. The twigs are from three to four inches in diameter; two of them have grown firmly together, and the others will probably do the same the coming season. The stock within has decayed, and given place to another generation. So much for fact; & the incredulous will be cured gratis, if they should pass through this village, and will examine for themselves.

I have no doubt, there are thousands of trees now considered dead, that might be preserved in the same manner. The number of twigs or scions ought to be increased in proportion to the size of the tree. I should recommend that they be small, say one-quarter or three-eights of an inch in diameter; a larger scion will not easily bend so as to be fitted to its place. It might facilitate the operation, to confine each scion by staples made of wire, before putting on the string which may be removed before the next season.

If this communicaton shall be the instrument of calling back to life any deceased favourite in the orchards of your readers, it will give me great pleasure.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't

Josiah Adams

NEW GOODS,

VERY CHEAP!

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS this day received a great variety of *New and Seasonable GOODS*, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS;

Cassimeres; Sattinetts;

Merino; Rowen Cassimere; Beaverteen; Stormant; Drilling; Stripe;—Flannels; 1200 *yds. CALICO from* 6 1-4 *to* 30 *cts. per yard;* Ginghams;—French Muslins; Linen; Bobinett Lace; Bobb Footing; Crape; Sheetings;—Shirtings; Silk Hdkfs.; Fancy Hdkfs., a great variety; Cravats; Silk do.; Kid Gloves; Men's do.; Mitts; Cotton Hose; Edgeing; Inserting; Brocade Shawls; Raw Silk do.; Velvet; Vesting; Plaid Cambric; Muslins; Ribbons, Barrage; Braid; Drilling; Batteste; Batting; Wicking; Thread;—Spool Cotton, Atiophine Crape, Velveteen, Paper Hangings, Cotton Damask, NAVARINOS for 12 1-2 cts.

STRAW BONNETS,

Palm Leaf HATS,

Boxes Balls, Combs, &c. &c. all which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Norway Village, May 3. 47

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

☞*SEAR'S Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds.*

THE discovery of this inestimable Balsamic Syrup was the result of some years' close study in order to discover the causes and cure of those formidable diseases, which prey upon the organs of the chest, viz: Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and every species of oppression of the Lungs. In all cases where this Medicine has been duly administered, its astonishing efficacy over every article heretofore offered to the same purpose, has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous that Consumption is *not incurable*, if attended to in season.

CERTIFICATES.

[*From an experienced Physician at Thomaston.*]

I do hereby certify, that I have this day examined the composition of a Medicine prepared by John B. Sears of this town, which he calls *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort*, for the cure of consumptions, coughs, Colds &c. and in my opinion it is superior to any Cough Drops that have come within my knowledge. James Goodwin.

April 2d, 1831.

[*From an eminent elderly and distinguished Physician of Bucksport.*]

This may certify, that I have ascertained the ingredients in a medicine prepared by Mr. John Sears, which he calls *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort.* The composition is made of such articles as have a tendency to open the pores and allay irritation; consequently is good in common cough, and will generally afford relief in a confirmed consumption.

Jotham Moulton, M. D.

NEW CASE.

I hereby certify that from the first of April to the first of December 1831, I was afflicted with a cough, and from about the middle of July to the middle of November, my cough was constant and very hard. I had become much emaciated, and was unable to go out of my room for two months. About the middle of November I commenced taking the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, prepared by John Sears. I was relieved immediately and when I had taken three and a half bottles I was entirely cured of my cough. I am persuaded from the effect that these drops had upon me, that it must be a valuable medicine to any one whose lungs are in any way affected. I have a child about 18 months old that was afflicted with a lung complaint for several months, so severe that I had very little hopes of his recovery; he has taken of the above medicine constantly for about four weeks, and to all appearance is entirely cured, and has gained strength and flesh very fast. Zimri Heywood.

☞The above medicine is for sale by the proprietors, John B. Sears, Thomaston, and Robinson Page and Co. Hallowell; and by their Agents, viz;—Coe & Son, Portland; H. M. Prescott, Brunswick; J. Bowman, Gardiner;—A. Wall and F. Scammon, Hallowell;—Tappen & Mann, Augusta; S. Plaisted Waterville; J. Perham, Wilton; B. F. Eastman, Strong; C. Church Jr. Philips; Dr. W. Bridgham Jr., Buckfield; S. Chandler, Winthrop; C. H. Lombard, Readfield; H. W. Owen, Wayne—J. R. Abbot & Co. Vassalborough;—Dr. Jacob Patch Camden; Benjamin Noyes, Linconville corner; Oliver Robins, Mill River, Thomaston; John Fisk Hope; Thomas Hodgman, Warren;—Charles Lowell, Ellsworth; ——Turner, Whitefield; ——Haskell, Jefferson; Zimri Heywood, Albion; ASA BARTON, Norway. eop1y43.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

New Goods.

Rogers & Cutler,

ARE receiving a large assortment of Goods—among which are—
10 cases super and common CALICOES,
100 ps. Flag and Bandanna HANDK'FS,
25 bales Brown SHEETINGS,
10 bales " SHIRTINGS,
4 cases bleach,d SHEETINGS,
which are offered at reduced prices for cash or credit. Portland, May 5. 6w43

Prime Bargains!

Less than Cost!!!

ARE just received from the late Auction (of Mr. C. J. Stone's stock,) among which are blk. Worsted Hose at 17 cts; Slate do at 21 cts; red Merino Shawls $4,50; super col'd Geo de Naps 50; stout India Lustrings 58 cts; blk Twil'd Silk 58 cts; corded Cambrics 33 cts; blk fig'd Crapes $2,00; Furnitures, (patch col's) 1s; Lace Quillings, cheap; white Marseilles Counterpanes $1,50. *In addition to the above, are rich water'd and figur'd Silks*, 67 cts; Beltings, 6 & 8 cts; blk Lustrings 50 cts; super German Blk. Cloths $3,00 to 3,50; elegant Scarlet Merino Shawls, wool border, $9, 10 and 11; white and col'd Flannels, &c. &c.

☞Many of the above Goods are offered at less than cost at Auction in New York, and afford an opportunity for those who want to obtain more for their money than can be had at any other store in the—CITY!

WM. D. LITTLE.

Portland, March 27. tf43

TAVERN.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the Public that he has taken the stand recently occupied by Mr. Simeon Chipman as a Tavern at SOUTH PARIS, where he has made arrangements for the accommodation of travellers and others who may favor him with their custom. He will endeavor that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to satisfy the reasonable expectations of all who may call.

He also informs his customers and the Public that he still continues to attend to his business as

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

and all orders in that line will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

ISAAC FROST, Jr.

South Paris, April 2, 1832. 3m44

TAILORING.

MISS MARY BEAL,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity, that she has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS at the "Steep Falls," half a mile below Norway Village; where by assiduity and style, she hopes to merit a share of the public patronage, and give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their custom.

☞M. B. would also inform her friends and customers, that she will work for them at their places of residence if requested.

Norway, May 22, 1832. tf49

THE AMERICAN FARMER,

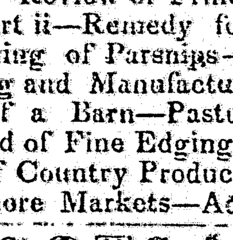
A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by Gideon B. Smith, *is published in Baltimore, (Md) by* I. Irvine Hitchcock, *at* $5 *per annum.*

IT is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce

Contents of No. 10, Vol. 14.

Editorial; the American Flower Garden Directory—On Vegetation—Mice in the Meadows—Thoughts on Flowers—the Toad an Enemy to Insects—Observations on the Various Uses to which Salt-Marsh may be applied—On Deep Ploughing and Deep Planting—Account of an experiment in Growing the Root Potatoe, and Preserving Potatoes in Cellars during the Winter—On the present state of Agriculture in Virginia—Top Dressing—Planting, chapter viii; Enumeration of the Different Species of Forest Trees—On the Culture of the Grape, and the Proper Time for Trimming Vines—Review of Prince's Pomological Manual, part ii—Remedy for diseased Fruit Trees—Raising of Parsnips—Observations on the Raising and Manufacturing of Silk—Description of a Barn—Pasture for Swine—Easy Method of Fine Edging a Razor—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements.

BOOTS & SHOES.



SMITH & MIXER,

RESPECTFULLY give notice to their customers and the public that they have on hand and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

which they warrant to be of good quality; among which are Men's stout Thick Shoes; Gents. Calf Skin Boots and Shoes; Gents. Pumps; Ladies' Calf Skin and Grain Leather Shoes; Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes; Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid and Prunella Pumps; Misses and Children's Morocco Shoes.

☞Boots and Shoes made to measure at short notice.

Norway Village, May 10, 1832. tf

MEDICINES.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

WHICH has been used with the most complete success, for the cure of this very afflicting, and distressing complaint for fifteen years past, in almost all parts of the United States.—Numerous and highly respectable certificates of the efficacy of this invaluable remedy, accompany each bill of directions.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS Medicine stands unrivalled, by all others, for the cures of Consumptive and Pulmonary Complaints. There is not a town in this State, and perhaps a single neighborhood, where its beneficial effects has not been experienced—and its increasing demand fully justifies all that has ever been said in its favor. It is not one of the common nostrums of the day; but is a medicine that was prepared by a medical Gentleman of eminence, and one who had made Pulmonary complaints his chief study. And it is not derogating from the merit of any of the profession, by saying, that it surpasses every thing of the kind which has been introduced for the cure of Consumption, Pleurisy,—spitting of Blood, Coughs, shortness of Breath, and in short, all complaints of the Lungs.

LA GRANGE'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

THIS ointment is a safe, certain, and expeditious cure for the Salt Rheum and other Cutaneous disorders of the skin. It has been tried in numerous cases, and has never failed of effecting a complete cure, even in the most obstinate cases.

PHILADELPHIA OPODELDOC.

ONE of the most invaluable Medicines for the cure of Sprains, Soreness, Stiffness in the Joints and Limbs, Swellings, &c., ever yet discovered.—This Opodeldoc is warranted to possess double the strength of any other Liquid Opodeldoc, and comes at a low price.

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS Ointment needs only to be used to be admired, as it cures a troublesome disorder without any difficulty, change of apparal, &c., and may be applied with perfect safety to the most delicate constitutions.

JEWETT'S VEGETABLE PILLS,

FOR Indigestion, Jaundice, and Liver complaints;—Have been used for ten years past, and with the most happy effect. There has been no medicine introduced, that has been equal to it for these most distressing, & excruciating disorders. They need only to be tried, and all which has ever been said in praise, will be verified to the most incredulous.

JEWETT'S VEGETABLE BITTERS AND STOMACH PLASTERS,

ARE among the most valuable preparations for weakness, pain in the side, lame back, &c.

☞The subscriber is the only Agent in this County for selling the above valuable medicines, and as their reputation is now well established, he finds it necessary to caution the public to be on their guard, as counterfeits of all the above have been offered for sale. The subscriber has a constant supply of those which he will warrant to be genuine always on hand, which he is authorized to sell at the proprietors prices.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, April 3, 1832. 3m42

NOTICE.

Joseph C. Green

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himsell as an Iron Machinist at

"*STEEP FALLS,*" *IN NORWAY,*

where he will build all kinds of *COTTON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY*—all kinds of Iron Work turned, drilled and finished with neatness and despatch—Surgeon's Instruments made and repaired—Guns repaired, &c. &c.

N. B. Iron Axles for Waggons and Chaise turned for 37 1-2 cents a piece.

WOOL CARDING MACHINES built at short notice, on reasonable terms and warranted to be first rate.

Norway, Nov. 24, 1831. 24tf

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

At $2 per annum, or, $1,75 to those who pay Cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

Interest will be charged upon arrearages of more than one year's standing.

☞All Letters and Communications intended for the Observer, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY THE USE OF THE

HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES

OF THE

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some Thousands of Cures,

IN Consumptions, Cholera Morbus, Inflamations, internally or externally; Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Billious or Nervous Affections, & all diseases of the Liver: Yellow Fever, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tic Doloreux, St. Vitus's Dance, Epilepsy, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Palsy, Green Sickness, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in Consumptions, to their untimely graves; Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Asthma, Jaundice, Gravel, Stone, & all Urinary Obstructions; Fistula, Piles, Strictures, Ruptures, and Syphilis, in all its stages; Constipated Bowels, Worms, Scurvey, Itchings of the Skin,—King's Evil, and all Cutaneous Disorders; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the Hygeian conviction is,—that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO

ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE

THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

This valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongenial to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasent and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress, or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience,—which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficatious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy,—costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all *Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Restlessness, from whatever source*: complaints which have heretefore not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from acrimonious humors in the blood, and, *happily for the present and future race of mankind*, discovered a *cheap* and *universal* mode of *purifying, curing, and preventing*.

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

***For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized Agent for this County, and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London. Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON.

For sale also, by Doct. H. Sheppard Moat, Brookline, New York, Agent for the United States, and Rufus K. Page, Hallowell, Me. Agent for this State.

Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831.